SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1861.

# HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The First Act of Retaliation by Georgia.

Seizure of New York Vessels at Savannah.

The Effect of the Seizure of the Georgia Muskets in New York.

GOV. BROWN'S VIEWS ON REPRISALS.

Excitement Here and in Washington.

TRE SEIZED MUSKETS GIVEN UP.

The recent cutrage perpetrated by the police of thi city, under the orders of Police Superintendent Kennedy, the Metropolitan Police district. by the seizure on the 22d ult. of twenty-eight cases containing 950 muskets rom on board the steamship Monticello, for Savannah, and portance probably greater than was anticipated by its authors and executors; for we learned by telegraph, yesterday, that the government of Georgia had taken retalis tory measures by the seizure of five vessels in the port of Savannah belonging to citizens of New York.

The flagrant act of the police received the approbation the republicans and republican press of this city, and he system of espionage on Southern vessels is still in full tion of the public viewed the matter from a different tandpoint, assuming it as an indication of the primary application of the non-compromise programme marked ut by the republican party leaders.

The information of the seizure of arms was soon telegraphed to Georgia, and the first reply returned was the ollowing correspondence between ex-Senator Toombs and

To His Honor Mayor Wood:—

Bit true that any arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by public authorities in New York? Your answer is important to us and to New York. Answer at once.

R. TOOMBS. Mayor Wood returned the following reply:-

Mayor Wood returned the following reply:—
Hox. Romert Toomss, Millodgeville, Ga.:—
In reply to your despatch, I regret to say that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by the police of this State, but that the tity of New York should in no way be made responsible for the outrage. As Mayor, I have no authority over the police. If I had the power I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor. rivate property. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Mayor Wood was unquestionably right in designating ble. The United States is not at war with any nation he State of New York, or any other State in the Union

ight is exclusively reserved to the President, with the of the Police Department that the merchandise on board sees steamers was "contraband of war" was impo of war is admitted by the Executive there can be no uch thing as contraband merchandise. Another despatch from Georgia to Cromwell & Co., the

he arms were taken, bearing the same date as Mr.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24, 1861.
The seizure of arms from the Monticello causes excitenent here. Can you get them back? We fear retalia-

The next step in this affair is answered by a telegraphic despatch, stating that Governor Brown, of Georgia, had sent a communication to Governor Morgan, of this State, demanding the instant surrender of the seized muskets. and expressing a hope that a like outrage will not again

be used to subvert the government, which his ficial oath binds him to sustain, he could not, leave this State which might be turned against ur own citizens. From this it would appear that, in making the seizure, the police were acting under order from the Governor, and not on Mr. Kennedy's alleged reato be his duty as a good citizen." From another source we learn that Governor Morgan, in his reply by telegraph eclined to take any action on the subject until it een brought to his notice in a more official form-by

ras introduced in the State Assembly of New fork to the effect that the Metropolitan Police ommissioners be directed to report to the House by what authority, if any, they have ordered the seizure and detention of these arms. This very natural and im pertant inquiry into a transaction that amounts to an act of

The pext feature in this peculiar case was the receipt y us of the following:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

EXECUTIVE DEFARMMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OPPLE
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 1, 1861. Fermit me to correct as erroneous statement in your sper or the 25th ult., page 1, column 5, relative to the rms seized on beard the Monticello. The arms seized n board the Monticello the State of Georgia, nor as the State of Georgia any interest in them whatever. Fery respectfully, your obedient servant.

Adjutant General State of Georgia.

This letter, however, must have been written before eneral Wayne or the Governor of Georgia had received ull particulars of the seizure, for we learn that of the of arms seized on board the Monticello one consignasses of arms seized on board the Monticello one consign-pent of eighteen cases, containing 560 Minnie rifles, was

amab firm, and the remaining ten cases to the State of leorgia.

On the 1st linst. Superintendent Kennedy received a ote from Munn & Parsons, counsellors at law, demanding, a behalf of W. H. D. Callender, Cashier of the State Bank nah firm, and the remaining ten cases to the State of

tate of Georgia. Mr. Kennedy referred the matter to is counsel, and negotiations were pending until Thurs ay last, when the Superintendent peremptorily refused b accede to the demand. A writer replevin was served pon him, whereupon he placed all the arms in the cus-ldy of Sheriff Kelly.

On Thursday last Mr. Kennedy was waited upon by G. Lamar, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic ho stated that he had just received a telegraphic desatch from Milledgeville, Georgia, directing him forward the twenty eight cases upon receiving the me from the State authorities of New York. Mr. ennedy told him that no formal demand had yet been mde upon bim for the arms; upon which Mr. ande upon bim for the arms; upon which Mr. IAma-ted, "Do you refuse to give them up?" Mr. Ken-edy replied, that "It would be time for him to answer nat question as soon as a demand had been properly ade." Here the interview ended, the Superintendent suring Mr. IAmar that he would not deliver up the runs to any person except the Sheriff, until compelled to 3 to by law.

THE SEIZURE OF THE NEW YORK VESSELS.
The next feature in this affair was the receipt of a tele hic despatch yesterday from Savannah, stating in that Col. Lauton, the military commander at that e, action under instructions from Governor Brown, d seized, as reprisals for the muskets seized by th w York authorities, five New York vessels in the port nnah. The vessels thus seized were the

ark Adjuster, ark D. Coiden Bark D. Colden Murray, Brig W. R. Kibby, Brig Golden Lead, Schooner Julia A. Hallock

The receipt of this news in this city created no little excitement and consternation; some pronounced it an act of war, and others alleged that it was what they anticipated from the beginning of the affair. Besides the newspaper despatch, the following are

MESSISS. J. N. SEITH & Co., New York city:—
Your brig (the Wm. R. Kibby) has been seized by order of the government.

The captain of the Adjuster sent the following to his

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8, 1861.

MESSES, FUNCH & MEINCER—My vessel is seized by orde
of the Governor of Georgia, on account of arms detaine
in New York.

CHARLES A. ENELL. Immediately on receiving the above despatch, Messrs. spatch to Captain Fnell:-

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

CAPTAIN C A. ENELL, Esq.:—Protest and send us full particulars and facts, including any papers they may send you. In addition to the above, Mr. Lamar received

a private telegraphic despatch early yesterday morning, stating that unless the seized muskets were promptly given to the rightful owners that reprisals of New York vessels then at Savannah would ensue; but before Mr. L. could prepare an answer to this despatch, recommending to take no such action, another despatch arrived announcing the seizure of the

The vessels seized are thus described in the marine re cord of the HHRALD office:-

DESCRIPTION OF THE REPRISED VESSELS. The bark D. Colden Murray was commanded by Captain Lee, and cleared at New York on the 10th ultimo for Savannah, at which port she arrived on the 19th. She is a new vessel, having been built in Brooklyn in 1860, rates A1, and is 448 tons burthen. She is owned by D. C-

Enell, and cleared at New York on the 14th ultimo for Savannah, where she arrived on the 27th. She is 496 tons burthen, rated A2, was built at Freeport, Me., in 1853, and is owned by Messrs. Funch & Meincke, of this

The brig Wm. R. Kibby is owned by J. N. Smith & Co. of this city, by whom she was purchased in October last, and is under the command of Captain Barstow. She was built at Baltimore in 1853, is 190 tons burthen, and rated A2. She arrived at Savannah from New York on Thurs day last, 7th instant, with a cargo of coal, and was to have taken a cargo of rice from that city to New Orleans. The brig Golden Lead, Captain Johnson, cleared at Sa

vannah on the 27th ult. for Aspinwall. She was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1855, rated A2, is 299 tons burthen, and is owned by Messrs. Metcalf & Duncan, of this city. She was chartered by Mr. Henry Raimers of this ready for sea.

The schooner Julia A. Hallock is commanded by Captain

Pedrick, and was built at Stonybrook, L. I., in 1858. She is 239 tons burthen, rates Al 1/4, is owned by C. D. Hal lock, and hails from Brookhaven, L. I. She arrived at Savannah on the 25th ult. from New London.

The necessity of instituting a policy of reprisal on the goods of offending States was anticipated by Governor Brown, of Georgia, in his message to the Legisla-ture of that State on the 7th, which was before the meeting of the Secession Convention. He says in that

meeting of the Secession Convention. He says in that document:—

Nor does that provision of the constitution of the United States which declares that no State shall grant letters of marque and reprisal interfere with the rights of a State to redress her own wrongs or those of her citizens, as against a sister State of the Union, by reprisal, when she has no other remedy. The law of nations recognises a clear distinction between reprisals made by a sovereign State, and letters of marque and reprisal grantee by a sovereign State to an individual or individuals authorizing them to redress their own wrongs. The latter is prohibited by the constitution, but it contains no inhibition against the former.

Georgia has it, therefore, in her power to compel Massachusetts, or any other Northern State, to do justice to her citizens, and fit this way to force her to repeal her obnoxious and offensive legislation on the subject of slavery, or to suffer the penalties due to her violation of good faith and of that comity which should ever exist between all civilized States. I therefore earnestly recommend her representatives, by prompt legislation, to remove from her escutcheon every stain of inequality by which it is now tarnished. Let us meet unjust aggréssion and unconstitutional State legislation with just retained in the subject of the State shall in future be deprived of his slaves or other property, under the operation of the aggressive legislation of Amssachusetts, to which I have referred, or of like legislation of any other State, or by neglect of any such State to fulfil her constitutional obligations to Georgia or her citizens by delivering up to the owner, on demand, his slave which may have escaped into such State, to call out such military force as he may deem necessary for the purpose, and to seize such amount of the money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State, which may be found with the limits of this State. purposes and on series such amount of the money or perty of any citizen of such oftending and faithless 8 which may be found within the limits of this 8 as may be amply sufficient fully to indemnify citizen of this State who may have robbed of his property by the failure of such it less State to discharge its constitutional obligations

We have learned, since the above was written, that as seen as the news of the seizure of the New York vessels me known to the parties in this city having custody of the seized muskets, the latter were placed in the un epublic of this city, and information of the fact was emmunicated by telegraph to John Boston, Fsq., the nilitary commander of that place. We therefore anticipate hearing of the surrender of the vessels at an early

## THE EFFECT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1861.

The news of the seizure of five New York vessels in the port of Sayannah, by the State authorities of Georgia created a great excitement here. As soon as the new reached the Capitol, Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, promptly offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether he had any official information on the subject.

The government have received no official information on the subject. All that is known in regard to it is received through the newspapers.

The administration have been called on by a number of leading commercial men of New York who are now here, to know what action will be taken in regard to this matter. The government cannot act without official

By reason of the receipt of information to-day of the elzure of New York ships at Savannah, together with the recent action of the New Orleans Custom House in obstructing the interior commerce in effect of levying tribute, and the declaration of the Montgomery Congress in opening the Southern ports free to foreign commerce, press to a passage the bill heretofore introduced by him. providing for the thorough execution of the federal revenue laws, and for the protection of the commercial terests of the nation against flagitious attacks upon them

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM TEXAS.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM TEXAS.

[From the New Orleans Pleagune.]

Softmark Pass, Jan. 30, 1861.

The steamship Texas arrived here this evening from Gaiveston, and is on her way up the river.

She reports that of the eighty members of the Texas Legislature, there are only seventeen for co-operation.

The special committee had reported in favor of calling a State Convention.

But little attention was being paid to the Governor's message, which favors delay as long as possible. He opposes a convention of the people, and thinks the Union can yet be preserved.

A resolution, delaying secession, was twice tabled.

The Committee on Military Affairs is preparing a bill to put the State in a complete defensive condition.

There are rumors that a body of men is moving on San Antonio, for the purpose of taking possession of the United States Arsenal there located. General Twiggs has called in troops to protect it. The Knights of the Golden Circle have offered him their services.

Gen, Twiggs desice the report of his resignation, but says that he has informed the President of his resciution not to use his sword against his countrymen. He says when a proper demand is made by Texas, he will hand the arsenal over to her authority.

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. NO MORE TROOPS TO BE ORDERED TO THE

To Captain Warn, Lieutenants MacGreson, Jameson and PKEL, and my friends of the Scott Life Guard:--Please accept my thanks for the person

rindness to myself that dictates the expression of your lesire to be at my side in this crisis of our country. The government does not contemplate calling troops bere other than the District militia and some de chments of regular troops, and it is desired by the

without arms, shall make their appearance here until the ranquillity of the public mind be restored.

hould value your faithful -ervices. With the affectionate regard of an old brother soldier. remain, truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT.

A visit to the quarters of the United States troops today proves the officers to be laboring under painful anxiety about coming events. The men are orderly and under excellent discipline. Reports that they had been to any extent unruly, and violators of the public peace,

REPORTS RELATIVE TO PORT SUMTER.

Washington, Feb. 9, 1861. Certain distinguished Virginians telegraphed Governor Pickens, requesting him still to forbear assaulting Fort Sumter. The Governor replies that he would take into respectful consideration any suggestion from them, but he could give no definite answer until he shall receive the President's communication and ascertain the grounds of the latter's refusal to surrender Fort Sumter.

The letter of Colonel Hayne in rejoinder to the Presilent's reply, through the Secretary o: War, was not reeived b. the President until after the special message and accompanying documents were yesterday ready for transmission to Congress. If the President had deemed proper to answer the rejoinder, it, together with the re-ply, would have been included in the documents. Colonel Hayne having left the city early yesterday morning, his rejoinder was returned to him through the mail, add to Charleston, S. C.

THE SEIZURE OF THE MINT AT NEW OR-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1861 Secretary Dix has received a despatch from the Assist ant Treasurer and Collector at New Orleans, in reply to ne from him, stating that Louisiana had taken posses sion of the Mint and other property on the 21st of January, and that they resigned on that day. It is understood that they have taken the oath of allegiance to the State

#### THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9, 1861 The President has approved and signed the Twenty-fiv-Million Loan bill, which passed both houses as originally reported, with amendments providing that the revenue rom the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860, or s much as may be deemed necessary, shall be applied to the redemption of Treasury Notes issued under the act of ast December, and for no other purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exchang at par the bonds of the United States for such Treasury Notes at legal interest, and shall not be obliged to accep the most favorable bids, as provided for, unless he shall consider them advantageous to the United States, and any portion of said loan not taken under the first advertisement he may again advertise, according to his dis cretion.

The Traveller states that bankers here will not take the cans of the new administration unless affairs at the south are satisfactorily settled.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

Washington, Feb. 9, 1861.
Four or five ships belonging to the Gulf squadron will soon return to Northern ports, most of them to New

Louis was ordered from the Gulf squadron as early as ecember 24, and the Sabine January 9, or three days be fore the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard, leaving the other vessels to compose that squadron the Powhatan, Pocahontas and Cumberland. To obtain provisions the storeship Supply was sent, by order of Flag Office then at that place, was ordered to return to the squadron. But instead of doing so, Captain Walker, York, for which disobedience of orders he is to be court martialled. The Cumberland has been ordered to Hampton Roads, and the Powhatan to New York. Whatever board the latter vessel. When ordered to proceed elsewhere, a portion of her officers, who are Southern men, tent. The First Lieutenant sent in his resignation, the acceptance of which will depend upon his being exone shall arrive at New York; otherwise he will be court

coast, one at Cuba, and another at Fort Taylor and Tortugas. The Macedonian and Brooklyn have arrived in he neighborhood of Fort Pickens. While the Mexical rovernment was in a more unsettled condition than at present, and there was a prospect of a demonstration by Spain against Vera Cruz, it was the policy of the govern ment to keep a strong fleet in the Guif for the protection of American interests. Since the Juarez government has been established the necessity for the continuance of a strong force in that quarter has ceased, and hence the fleet has been distributed in the manner above stated.

## THE TWO PITTS.

A good story is told of Governor Seward. It is known that his compromise speeches and positions find little favor with the majority of his republican associates in the Senate; and so offensive were his remarks last Thursday on presenting the New York petition, that it was decided that a distinguished New England Senator should denounce him as a traitor to the party. Luckily for the expectant "Premier," as Weed calls him, the floor was given to Mason, of Virginia, whose severe lantated castigation was deferred.

The next day Seward was waited on by a delegation of Southern gentlemen to congratulate him on his highly "national" views. In the course of the interview Mr whether of party or platforms.

The spokesman of the delegation then saidall well, Mr. Seward. We like your speeches and your conversation. But, as yet, they come to no practical result. If you are willing, as you intimate, to comply with our demands, why not go in and indorse the Critten den propositions at once? Mr. Seward replied, "That is somewhat difficult. I

have a record and have made speeches. I have political and personal friends who do not see the crisis as I do, and who would not give me credit for the real motives which control me." "O," said the former speaker, "that is a very small

matter in such a time as this. You should be willing to turn your back on records, friends and everything to save the Union. You should do as William Pitt did on a simi lar occasion, when duty to his government and country impelled him to forget all he had previously said and done, and disregard all ties of party and friends. Mak that your great example, Mr. Seward, and trust your country, which you will save, to do you justice."

This appeal was not without effect upon the newly awakened patriotism of the "irrepressible conflictor." A moment's pause followed. The remembrance of hi narrow escape the day before flashed upon the Senator or two obstacles in the way. When William Pitt trod the path you so warmly commend to me there was but William Pitt. Now, and in this country, there are William Pitts; and allowing me to be one of them.

as your proposition seems to imply, I must tell you, gentlemen, that if my venerable friend, Mason, hadn't
pitched into me yesterday so unmercifully, that other
William Pitt would have given me bell."
A general laugh followed. The gentlemen addressed
saw the point of the joke and left, not quite satisfied
that the coming "Premier" had the courage necessary
to sacrifice himself and the republican party to save the
country.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

WARRINGTON, Fub. 9, 1861. The VICE PRESIDENT announced that he had receive the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of

Objection was made to their reception, on the groun that they were not specially andressed to the Senate.

After some discussion the resolutions were received-

cons 33, pays 14 Mr. SEWARD, (rep.) of New York, presented petition for the settlement of the difficulties of the country.

Also the resolutions of the Legislature of New York

Mr. CERTIFENESS, (opp ) of Ky., presented memorials of itizens of Kentucky in favor of the Crittenden resolu-

citizens of Kentucky in favor of the Crittenden resolu-tions.

Mr. Crittenden also presented the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, and a large number of petitions.

Mr. Khw. (rep.) of N. Y., presented petitions of citi-zens of the State of New York earnestly remonstrating against any legislation for extending slavery in the Terri-tories.

Mr. Ten Eyex, (rep.) of N. J., presented resolutions of the republican members of the New Jersey Legisla-ture.

ture.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE SITE.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to pay Franklin Haven and associates \$12,000 in payment of all moneys deposited with the Post Office Department. [This is the matter of the removal of the Boston Post office from Summer to State street.]

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

Was taken up.

Pending the debate on the amendments,

THE DEPERSON MILL.

Mr. Gwin, (opp.) of Gd., made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Beliciency bill, that the committee were unable to agree and asked to be discharged. The committee were discharged and the committee were discharged. Mr. Halk, (rep.) of N. H., made a motion that the Sonate recede from its amendments, which was said over. The discussion was then continued on the Indian Appropriation bill.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL was taken up and passed, when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

motion of Mr. BOTRIER, (opp.) of Va., a resolutio was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House the correspondence between our government and that of Peru since 1853, on the subject of the free mavigation of the Amazon and its tributaries.

THE TERRITORY OF COLORADO. Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, offered an amendr Senate bill for a temporary government for the ferritory of Colorado. It proposes to allow the people to assemble and form for themselves an organic law and Territorial government, to consist of a Legislature, judicial and executive departments, &c. It is substantially the Douglas substitute offered in the Senate. Ordered to be printed.

THE SOLDIERS AT FORT SUNTER.

Mr. CURTIS, (rep.) of lowa, from the Military Committee, reported a bill appropriating \$1,150 to pay the must class and soldiers for loss of instruments and clothing in the removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sunter.

Mr. Thomas, (opp.) of Tenn., objected to its consideration.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, (opp.) of N. Y., offered a resolution firecting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether and what information has been received by the department relative to the recent alleged seizure of New York vessels at the port of Savannah, and, if

seized, by whom, and by what authority.

Mr. Brancii, (opp.) of N. C., would not object to the resolution if the gentleman would amend it so as to call for information officially received. Mr. Cochrane replied-Certainly.

Mr. Pavor, (opp.) of Va., suggested that inquiry also be included as to any property belonging to Georgia be-ing arrested or seized by the State or city authorities of

Mr. Cochrane had no objection, if such information wa n possession of the Treasury Department.

The resolution was thus amended. Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of Ind., objected to its considers

Mr. HINDMAN, (opp.) of Ark., said there was gross cri vernment, and asked leave to offer a resolution for the

vernment, and saked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of three, with instructions to inquire whether any officer or officers of an executive department have lately been guilty of improper interference with an election-pending in any State, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

Objections were made to the resolution by the republican side.

Mr. Corwin, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to still further pestpone the taking of a direct vote on the report of the

lieved the public interest would not be prejudiced.

Mr. BURNETT, (opp.) of Ky., thought action, and not speeches, would be better for the country.

Mr. Conwin said he was duly impressed with Mr. Burnett's suggestion, but he thought the Peace Convention might, before Thursday, agree on something, or offer light on the subject, so as to enable the House to come to a better conclusion.

Mr. Carica, (opp.), of N. C., had no hope from this

on the subject, so as to enable the House to come to a better conclusion.

Mr. Crarge, (opp.), of N. C., had no hope from this Peace Conference, and opposed postponement. As republicans had been so generally heard, those on the other side ought to have an opportunity to make speeches.

Mr. Buskert was perfectly willing to postpose the debate until the gentlemen on the other side could be heard.

Mr. Coswis said he would not certainly call the vote until the gentlemen on the other side could be heard.

Mr. Washinens, (rep.) of Ill., said his vote on the pending question would be governed by the condition of the public business. If this could be closed up in the meantume, he had no objection.

Mr. Crarge, of N. C., was willing to vote now.

Several gentlemen on his side said they preferred it.

Mr. Cown's remarked it was far from his intention to do injustice to any gentleman.

Mr. Hismans said he had made no speech. He proposed a compromise, namely, to take a vote now. We might thus, he said, save the Union.

The House pertponed the consideration of the report of the committee, after to day, till Thursday next, and then resumed the consideration of the report.

SPERIORS ON THE CRESS.

Mr. HUTCHINS, (FED.) of Obje, as did Milton, asked Di-

of the committee, after to day, the introducy next, and then resumed the consideration of the report.

SPECIOS ON THE CRISS.

Mr. HUTCHINS, (rep.) of Obio, as did Milton, asked Divine guidance when about to speak of a revolt as wicked and causeles as that of which Milton wrote. Among the topics relating to the state of the country, which crowded upon the mind for consideration, he had selected the following.—First—Have we a government worth preserving? Second—What are the alleged causes of its overthrow? Are they sufficient? Third—The remedies proposed. He contenced if the absurd right of secession, as now advocated by the slave States, was admitted, we have no government, and it was no use in trying to save it by compromises. He referred to the alleged causes of complaint, and argued that they were entirely groundless; that the free States had as just cause of complaint as the clave States, and neither have any cause for a dissolution of the Union. He objected to the clauses of Mr. Corwin's report, regarding it as an attack upon not the requisite population and does not ask admissi He took up the Crittenden proposition and explained saying the country did not understand it, and that free States would not adopt it. He referred to the i saying the country did not understand it, and that the free States would not adopt it. He referred to the his free States would not adopt it. He referred to the his roy of compromises upon the slavery question, contending that they were worthless as final settlements. The only settlement that could be permanent was one founded on truth and justice. The vertical of the American people had been fairly obtained, and judgment should be rendered upon it. This was not a partisan view of the case, but all who are really for the Union could stand upon it, and they must stand upon it in the end. He could act with all who stood for the Union, and in so doing he did not necessarily adopt their views upon the slavery or other questions. It was unwise to tamper with the organic law at the present time, but propositions to amend the constitution, originating in States or in Congress, were entitled to respectful consideration at any time, when not coupled with the threat to discove the Union if not granted. The love of the Union was too strong in the affections of the people of all sections to allow a wide-spread conspiracy to destroy it to prevail.

Mr SEMSS, (opp.) of Ky., said there had been no time since the communement of the session that the republicans could not have saved the country. He advocated the plan of Senator Crittenden, which simply proposed to incorporate in the constitution the decision of the South the territory south of the line thirty-six thirty, and the Chicago platform north of it. Why would not the republicant take this?

Mr. STANTON, (rep.) of Ohio, replied—As for himself he held that slaveholding was not a destrable form of civilization and ought not to be extended. He would not force it on a people against their will. The Crittenden plan proposed to divide by the same line all future acquisitions. If New Mexico has slavery established therein, all future acquisitions, whether the status is fixed or not, will follow the condition of contiguous territory.

Mr. SCHAS resumed, saying the republican par

only link that holds them together, the object being the ultimate extinction of slavery.

Mr. Cox. (opp.) of Ohlo, briefly replied to some remarks of Mr. Hutchins concerning himself, which he character ized as an indecent attack. Itenegades and rascals like John Brown has the figis of the constituents of his colleague, who, was elected because he was more radical than John and Giddings.

Mr. Hurchins responded, saying Mr. Cox would preserve the Union if he sould do so by exciting prejudices against

the republican party. It was hardly fair to add fuel to the flame of Southern excitement, if it was the object of his colleague to preserve rather than destroy the Union. Mr. Cox retorted—His colleague was for the Union. There was a power to crush out slavery in the States or Territories, and only in this case, but he (Cox) was for the Union, without qualification or condition.

A remark of the latter called out Mr. Staten, who replied, and was responded to by Mr. Cox, when the House action red.

# IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Southern Congress at Montgomery, Alabama.

ADOPTION OF A CONSTITUTION.

The Executive Officers of the

New Republic.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President.

The Laws of the Union Continued in Force,

Ac.,

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861. The Convention met to-day at half-past twelve o'clock Mr. W. P. CHILTON, of Alabama, called the Convention to order and moved that the Hon. R. M. Barnwell, of

South Carolina, be delegated as temporary chairman The motion was agreed to. Mr. BARNWELL took the chair, thanked the Conven tion, and called upon Rev. Dr. Basil Manly to offer

prayer. siness of the Convention was to provide for its permanen organization.

Mr. SHORTER-I move that A. R. Lamar, Esq., of Georgia, be appointed temperary secretary. Adopted.

Mr. MEMMINGER—I move that the deputies from the several States, in alphabetical order, present their cre-

dentials to the Secretary, and also sign their names to the roll of the Convention. Adopted. The deputies then proceeded to comply with the resolution as foliows:-

lution as foliows:—

Alaboma.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale Colon, J. McRae, Jno. Gill Shorter, David P. Lewis, Thomas Fearn.

Florida.—James B. Owens, J. Patton Anderson.—(Jackson Morton was not present).

Georgia.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, F. S. Bartow, M. J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, B. H. Hill, A. R. Wright, Thomas R. R. Cobb, A. H. Kenān, A. H. Stephens,

Louisiana.—John Perkins, Jr., A. Declonet, Charles M. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, G. E. Sparrow, Henry Marshall.

Mississippi.—W. P. Harris, Walter Brooke, N. S. Wilson, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison.

South Carolina.—R. B. Rhett, R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, James Chesnutt, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. Porcher Miles, Thomas J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

The Charraman stated that the deputies had handed in

The CHARMAN stated that the deputies had handed in their credentials and had signed the roll, and stated that the Convention was ready for turther business.

Mr. REET-I think our proper course is to elect a President of the Convention. On the part of the deputies from South Carolina I present the name of a gentleman for that office who has been illustrious on the arena of the general government, whose name is coextensive with the length and breadth of this whole country. I nominate the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, for President of this Convention (Applause.) I am sure that his election will be unanimous. I therefore propose that he be declared President by accumation.

be declared President by acclamation.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Rheri—I move that a committee of three be appointed to inform Mr. Cobb of his election.

Mr. Cobs, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention as follows:—Accept, gentlemen of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the honor which you have conferred on me. I shall endeavor, by a rathful and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair, to merit, in some degree at least, the confidence which you have reposed in me. The occasion which assembles us together is one of no ordinary character. We meet as the representatives of sovereign and independent States, who, by their solemn judgment, have dissolved all the political consistent which connected them with the government nerr solemn juugment, have dissolved all the political associations which connected them with the government of the United States. Of the causes which have led to this decision it is unnecessary now to speak; it is enough to announce that by the judgment of our constituents they have been ample and sufficient. It is now a fact, irrevocable fact—the separation is perfect, complete and perpetual. (Applause.) The great duty is now imposed on us to provide for these States a government for their future security and protection. We can and should exirrevocable fact—the separation is perfect, complete and perpetual. (Applause.) The great duty is now imposed on us to provide for these States a government for their future security and protection. We can and should extend to our sister States—who are identified with us in interest, feeling and institutions—a cordial invitation to unite with us in a common destiny, desirous, at the same time, of maintaining with the rest of our late confederates as with the world the most peaceful and friendly relations, both political and commercial. Our responsibilities, gentlemen, are great, and I doubt not we shall prove equal to the occasion. Let us assume all the responsibility which may be necessary for the successful completion of the great work committed to our trust, placing before our countrymen and the world our acts and their results as the justification of the course which we may adopt. With a consciousness of the justice of our cause, and with a confidence in the guidance and blessings of a kind Providence, we will this day inaugurate for the South a new era of peace, security and presperity. (Applause.)

After routine business the Convention then adjourned until twelve o'clock to morrow.

The nomination of J. J. Hooper, for secretary, was then made by acclamation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 5, 1861. The Congress met to-day at noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Mitchill, of St. John's church.

The Secretary was authorized to appoint an assistant secretary and a journalizing clerk. Mr. STEPHENS-The Committee on Rules have authorized me to submit a report which, for the convenience

of members, has been printed and laid upon their desks These rules have been selected by the committee from the rules of the House of Representatives as well as those of the Senate of the United States, with some from Jefferson's manual, and some few original ones which the committee regarded necessary for this body. The Secretary will please read them from the printed copy.

Mr. Cengy—I submit the following resolution.—

Resolved, That Messra. Shofter & Reed be appointed printers to this Congress, while it holds its sessions in Montgomery, and that they shall do the work in the same extremal and for the same compensation they received for the printing for the Alabama State Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Nissus—I submit the following resolution.—

Resolved. That the respected fears of the city is and they

Resolved, That the reverend elergy of this city be and they are hereby invited to open the sessions of this convention with prayer, and that a committee of three he selected from the Alabama Convention to extend to them this invitation and to arrange with them for the performance of the service. Adopted. Mr. Springs-I move that the hour of twelve o'clock

presented the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That this Convention deem it expedient forthwith to form a confederacy of the States which have seceded from the federal Union; and that a committee be appointed to report a plan for a provisional government upon the basis of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of thirreen members he appointed as follows, viz;—The chalman by the Convention, and two members from each State, to be nominated by the deputies of that State.

Resolved, that all propositions in reference to a provisional government be referred to this Committee.

Mr. STREBENS—I move to strike out of the resolutions the word "Convention" wherever it occurs, and substitute the word "Congress."

Mr. MESIMINGER—I have no objection to the change pro-

posed.

Mr. Barrow—I offer the following resolutions as a sub-

fore,
Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of one
from each State, to report a plan for a provisional government as soon as possible. The Congress went into secret session at quarter before one o'clock P. M. FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Момтиомику, Feb. 8, 1961.

The Congress was in secret session four hours to-day and met again to-night, and has probably schieved important results, which will be made known to-morrow the only public session was half an bour this morning, consomed in prayer and some formal business resolution

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Монтомику, Feb. 9-3 А. М.

The Convention have just got through with preparing the first copy for the printer of the Provisional Constitution. Its title is-" The Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America." It The preamble reacs as follows:-

We, the Deputies of the sovereign and inde pendent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Abrbama, Musissippi and Louisiana, invoking the tavor of Almighty God, do bereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this con he Provisional Government of the same to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent constitution or confederation between the said tates shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall first

The Seventh section, First article is as follows:

The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United tates is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to oass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. Article second-Congress shall also have power to pro-

hibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a Article fourth of the third clause of the second section

A slave in one State escaping to another shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom said slave may belong, by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave my be found; and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue full compensation, including the value of slave, and all costs and expenses shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

Article sixth of the second clause save-

The government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liabilities and common obliga ions of that Union upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

The tariff clause provides that the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the government of the confederacy, and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the

All the other portions of the constitution are almost identical with the constitution of the United States. The constitution was adopted unanimously last night,

at half-past ten o'clock. THE LATEST FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Election of President and Vice President.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 9, 1861. Unusual interest was manifested in the proceedings of

the Southern Congress to-day. The hall of the Convention and the gallery were crowded with spectators.

Mr. Memminger presented a beautiful model flag, made by the ladies of South Carolina. This flag has a blue cross on a red field. Seven stars

are on the flag. It was highly admired. Mr. Memminger also presented another model flag, made by a gentleman of Charleston. It has a cross and fifteen

stars on a field of stripes. A committee was appointed to report on a flag, a seal, a coat of arms and a motto for the Southern confederacy. The President was directed to appoint committees on Foreign Affairs, on Finance, on Military and Naval

Honorable Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was then elected President, and Honorable Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Southern confederacy.

A resolution was adopted for appointing a committee of three Alabama deputies to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery, for the use of the several executive departments of the confederacy under the provisional government, could be had An ordinance was passed continuing in force until repealed or altered by the Southern Congress all laws of the United States in force or use on the 1st of November

It is understood that under this law a tariff will be laid

on all goods brought from the United States. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to report promptly a tariff for raising revenue for the support of the government.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to report a constitution for the permanent government of the confederacy. The Congress was about two hours in secret session, and the rest of the proceedings were conducted openly.

A grand demonstration is going on here this evening.

A complimentary serenade was given to Hon. Alexan-

er H. Stephens, which he responded to in a very elo Meesrs. Chesnut and Keitt, of South Carolina, Conrad.

of Louisiana, and others, also spoke very eloquently. The demonstration is still progressing. One hundred guns were fired on Capitol Hill this afternoon for the Southern Confederacy.

A strong and vigorous government will go into imme tiate of extion, with full powers and ample funds. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Seizure of the Little Rock Arsenal and Nine Thous sand Stand of Arms. MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 9, 1861.

News is received here that the Little Rock (Ark.) arse-

nal, containing nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon fincluding Capt. Bragg's battery, were surrendered to the State authorities of The arsenal is now garrisoned by a hundred volunte

Proceedings of the Northern Free and Border Slave States at Washington.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 9, 1861.
The Peace Congress met this morning, and after filling up the committee who are engaged upon some mode of Missouri and Massachusetts—the Commissioners from these States having arrived—the Convention adjourned. their work, and expect to be able to report to the Con

vention early next week. Nearly every member has a proposition which be CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

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